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me to join in expressions of friendship and admiration for Dr. Wu on this, the eve of his departure. He has accomplished much in Washington, particularly during the trying period of the Boxer troubles; but his great opportunity to serve his people is in giving to them the benefit of his knowledge of the industrial methods which have made this country great, and have given to our masses a greater measure of well-being than ever before enjoyed by any people in the world's history. If he can induce his Government to welcome our industrial leaders of demonstrated capacity to take part in the development of China's enormous resources he will go down in history as one of the greatest benefactors of his people.

Your Excellency, I wish you long life and success in the larger sphere of usefulness which you are about to enter.

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#### CLOSING REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY, DR. L. S. ROWE

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We have now reached a point in the proceedings of this session at which it becomes my privilege to extend to His Excellency the farewell wishes of the Academy. We see you leave our country, sir, with feelings of profound regret, for you have taken a very definite place in our affections. This feeling of sorrow is combined with one of gratitude and obligation for the many services that you have rendered to us and to our country.

The policy of our country with reference to your Government and to your people has offered many curious contradictions. While our relations to the Far East have been dictated by the most lofty purposes, almost unparalleled in the history of modern nations, our treatment of the Far Easterner has been anything but satisfactory. It is not my purpose at this time either to justify or criticize the Chinese exclusion act. The economic causes underlying this legislation are well known to every one. The spirit in which this law has been administered, however, by the minor officials of the Government gives evidence of the existence of deeply rooted prejudices

against the Chinese. The arbitrary decisions of administrative officers and the hardships and cruelties perpetrated in the name of the law cannot be viewed with satisfaction or complacency by any patriotic citizen.

It has been the high privilege of Minister Wu to destroy at least some of these prejudices, and we owe to him, therefore, a real debt of gratitude for having given us a new point of view in judging of our relations not only to the Far East, but to the Far Easterner as well. It is no exaggeration to say that no diplomat from any country, whether of Eastern or Western civilization, has ever had the same influence on the opinion of this country. He has been Envoy Extraordinary to the Government at Washington, but he has been an envoy far more extraordinary to the people of the United States.

Mr. Minister, you take with you the affection and the sincere appreciation not only of the members of the Academy, but of a far wider public, and we hope that in the important position which you are to occupy in your own country the American people may benefit as much as they have benefited by your stay in the United States. We wish you all success and Godspeed.